

SPORTS

Gold double for Soviet gymnasts

(Continued from page 1)

Yuri Titov, President of the International Gymnastic Federation, told us shortly before the championships started that he believed one way gymnastics could develop was through the introduction of ever more supportless elements, i.e., flights over the horizontal bar and more complex dismounts, into the compulsory exercises. Everything we saw in the first days of this championship bears out the truth of his words.

Since Japan did not attend the Moscow Olympics, the performance of the Japanese gymnasts was much looked forward to. It gives us added pleasure to have defeated them by a wide margin. USSR male team coach Leonid Arkayev told us. After the 1979 world championships at Fort Worth, USA, we have managed to consolidate our success.

CHINA'S SUCCESS

The other awards were closely contested by the GDR and China, with the former leading their points by 0.4 points until the last event. But a bad landing on the pommel horse, caused them to fall back into fourth position, with a total of 583.75 points.

This is the first time in the history of the Chinese participation at world championships that we have captured a team award. This is not our limit, however, and we'll be working still harder to do better, Chinese coach Gao Jian told a press conference. The Japanese outdistanced China by nearly two points.

Chinese Li Yuejin, who did not hide his joy at having won a medal, told "MAN" correspondents he was very content with the championship, with the friendly atmosphere in the gym and the objectivity of the spectators who applauded each well-performed element of his programme. Many thanks for the cordial reception which will long stay in my memory, he said.

JUDGES HARD ON WOMEN

The USSR women's team did as well as their male counterparts. Yelena Davydova, Maria Filatova, Stella Zakharova, Olga Bicherovala, Natalya Ilyenko and Yelena Polevaya spurred ahead right from the start and never looked back, building up an impressive 47-point lead over China, placed second. Addressing a press conference, Polina Astakhova, coach of the winning team, said she had difficulty



Iva Maretkova (Czechoslovakia).



Soyan Delchev (Bulgaria).



The USSR men's team took top prize.



Julianne McNamara (USA).



Li Yuejin (China).



World team tilist Olga Bicherovala (USSR).

Alexander BUTSEV, Yevgeny LANFANG

Photos by Ilya Grzhbovsky and TASS

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FLYING CLOSE TO THE WIND

The chief arena for volleyball passions this time was the Olympic Yoyogi stadium, in Tokyo, where the hot favourites, the Soviet and Cuban teams, met in a closely fought game which ended 3-0 in Soviet favour. The USSR team now has a real chance of winning the World Cup for the third time.

ONE RECORD INSTEAD OF TWO

Two French balloonists have broken their own duration flight record by five and a half hours, taking 29 hours and 30 minutes to reach the French department of Indre from the Irish town of Ballinagh aboard a mammoth balloon 45 metres in height and 15,000 cu m in volume. The low wind and limited reserves of gas for the burners maintaining the air temperature inside the balloon, however, foiled their attempt to beat the world endurance record, which required flying another 1,139 kilometres.

BIG CHOICE FOR FOOTBALL VENUE

The UEFA has supported France's bid to stage the 1984 European championship.

The decision came shortly before the UEFA executive committee goes into session to rule on the venue of the next championship. Another three bidders are the FRG, Britain and Greece.

The UEFA also said that a record 33 countries have applied for participation in the fifth European championship. Eight teams will enter the finals, and the composition of the groups will be decided in a draw to take place in France, early next January.

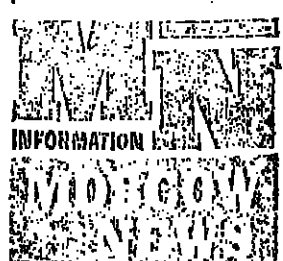
BANDY NEWS

Sverdlovsk Army Club have lost, 3-1, to Ulyanovsk Volga at home in the just started national championship.

The leaders, Krasnoyarsk Yenisei, have four points and Moscow Dynamo and Khabarovsk Army Club are level at three points each.

Swedish Bollik have licked Norwegian Solberg, 9-1, in the first leg of their European Winners Cup semifinal encounter, with four goals from Boström. They will next meet on December 16.

Krasnoyarsk Yenisei, USSR 1980 and 1981 champions, will meet Finnish Akilles on December 6, in a home semifinal Cup game, and on December 13, will play in Finland. Yenisei are the Cup holders.



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FINE WIN FOR SOVIET GYMNASTS

Yuejin, of China, and Yuri Korolyov, of the USSR, shared the floor exercises title with 19.775 each; Michael Nikolay, of the GDR, and Li Xiaoping, of China, were tops on the pommel horse with 19.900 points each; Koji Gushiken, of Japan, and Alexander Dityatko, of the USSR, took the parallel bars at 19.825 points each; Alexander Dityatko took the rings with 19.825 points, and Alexander Tkachov won the horizontal bar with 19.900.

Olympic title-holder Maxi Gnauck, of the GDR, did brilliantly on the last day of the championship, amassing three out of four golds: in the pommel horse, with 19.675 points; in the uneven bars, with 19.900; and on the beam, with 19.825 points.

The last gold award went to Natalya Ilyenko, of the USSR, in the floor exercises (19.850).

305 gymnasts (114 women and 171 men) vied for the awards, and over 600 newsmen,



All-round world champion Olga Bicherovala, USSR.



All-round world champion Yuri Korolyov, USSR.

including more than 300 lines abroad, covered the event.

LAST EVENT DECIDES ISSUE

Three Soviet gymnasts — Yuri Korolyov, Bogdan Makuts and Alexander Dityatko — started off the contest for the individual title, but Dityatko was below his best due to a leg injury he had suffered shortly before the championship. The winner Korolyov, a blue-eyed smiling guy, recruited to the national team only this year, captivated the audience by his masterful performance of the most forbidding elements and by his fighting spirit and character. He was particularly outstanding in the supportless exercises, a new

trend in gymnastics. Korolyov and Makuts were the main contenders for the individual title. Korolyov came home first after a brilliant 9.95 points showing in the last event, the pommel horse. He chalked up 118.375 points ahead of Bogdan Makuts (118.350) and Japanese Koji Gushiken (117.975).

NEW NAME—OLGA BICHEROVA

I never dreamt of coming first. I was just pleased to have made it into the national line-up at all. My only goal had been to give a steady performance.

(Continued on page 8)

KARPOV BACK ON NATIVE SOIL

On November 20, Muscovites greeted their world champion Anatoly Karpov with smiles, flowers and friendly embraces. I am glad that I have completed my task, that the chess

crowd remains, as before, in the Soviet Union, said the world champion. I was greatly helped in this by the support of many chess fans, and by their warm letters and telegrams, he added.

'RED BELLS'

This will be the best film on the Mexican revolution. Serious, grim, it will tell the truth about events which happened 75 years ago. Boulvarchuk's talent has enabled him to penetrate into our very hearts: he has understood us, and made a really brilliant film, said Mexico's Director-General for Radio, Television and Cinematography, Margarita Lopez Portillo, at a press conference at the USSR State Committee for Cinematography, held at the end of the filming of the first part of the joint Soviet-Mexican production, "Red Bells".

Part one of "Red Bells" tells about the Mexican revolution, and of Boulvarchuk's film. Red's part in it will be shown.



Margarita Lopez Portillo, Director-General for Radio, Television and Cinematography, in Moscow.

Indira Gandhi on USSR

Delhi. The people of the world are well acquainted with Leonid Brezhnev as a political figure and leader who has done much for his country. The Indian people also respect the Soviet leader and consider him to be their friend, Indian premier Indira Gandhi told a TASS correspondent at the opening of the Month of Indian Soviet Friendship.

In the 35 years since we won independence and established diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, Mrs. Gandhi stressed, there has been a steady growth in the friendship between our countries. The Soviet Union, she continued, has shown understanding of the Independent policy followed by India and particularly of her adherence to the non-alignment movement.

Speaking about the common goals of India and the Soviet Union, Mrs. Gandhi stressed their joint efforts at various international forums — promoting the drive against colonialism, racism and any type of discrimination.

TALKS ON REDUCTION OF MEDIUM-RANGE NUCLEAR MISSILES IN EUROPE HAS STARTED IN GENEVA

Geneva. Reuter-TASS. The Soviet Union and the United States opened talks in Geneva aimed at reducing the number of medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.



A large-scale anti-war demonstration which was recently held in Brussels, regularly declared "No" to Reagan's plans to deploy new American nuclear medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

DECISIONS BY PUWP CENTRAL COMMITTEE PLENARY MEETING

Warsaw. The Central Committee of the Polish United Workers' Party considers it necessary to vote the Polish government with powers required for an effective rebuff of destructive actions debilitating the country and its economy and threatening the socialist state, law, order and security, states the PUWP Central Committee in the resolution of its 6th Plenary Meeting which has just ended in the Polish capital.

Forces alien to socialism and working to the detriment of the genuine interests of the working people and the state are making efforts to hamper and sabotage government actions, and to delay the implementation of the anti-crisis programme, it is said in the resolution. An open campaign is being waged against the Party committees and PUWP members. Many "Solidarity" cells, which are bent on putting

into effect the political ideas of the illegal anti-socialist organizations, are applying increasing pressure on the active members of the PUWP factory committees and are trying to oust the Party from industry. A resolute end has to be put to such actions.

The meeting was addressed by W. Jaruzelski, First Secretary of the PUWP Central Committee, who said that the continuing conflicts, strikes, and poor social discipline were having a negative effect on Poland's economic position. It was, therefore, impossible to make progress even in those spheres where improvement and growth in production could be achieved. Jaruzelski noted that the difficulties which were growing day by day could be overcome. Poland had a huge potential and there was no reason why this could not be attained.

AGREEMENT REACHED ON INTER-AFRICAN FORCES FOR CHAD

Nairobi. The transitional national unity government in Chad and the Organization of African Unity have signed an agreement on terms for the formation and scope of reference of the inter-African peace-keeping force to be sent to Chad.

The document signed here by Foukoul Ouedd, head of the Chad government and by the

Kenyan President Daniel Moi, acting as OAU representative, provides for the setting up of a general headquarters for these forces in Ndjamena and for the division of the Chad territory into zones of operation. Military contingents from these countries contributing troops to the force are to arrive in Chad before December 17.

APPEAL FROM THE HAGUE

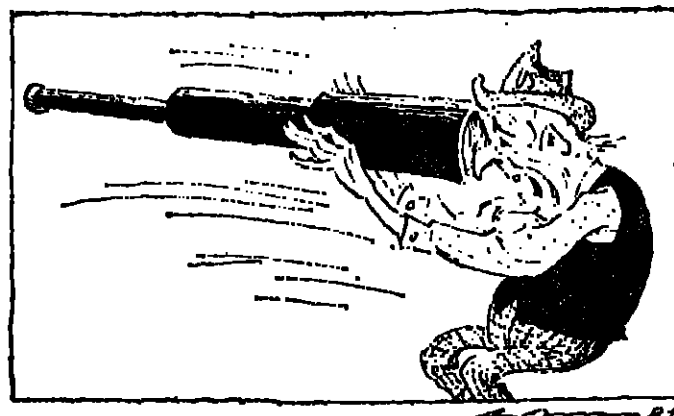
The Hague. The Netherlands' Council of Churches for Peace urged the governments of the Soviet Union, the United States, Britain and France to freeze at the present level their nuclear armaments for the duration of the talks between the USSR and the USA on the reduction of medium-range nuclear means in Europe.

This call was read out at an international conference in Amsterdam on problems of nuclear weapons and disarmament organized by the World Council of Churches.

The US delegation participating in the conference announced that a broad campaign for ending the nuclear arms race will be launched in the United States from the beginning of 1982.



The USSR has an eye-opening military superiority over our nuclear forces...



which are totally insignificant by comparison...

Drawing by M. Abramov

ANOTHER STEP TO BRING SPAIN INTO NATO

Madrid. The Senate, the upper chamber of the Spanish parliament, has approved a decision allowing the Spanish government to apply to NATO for

membership. The proposal was supported by 106 Senators, with 60 voting against and one abstention. Earlier, a similar decision was taken by the Congress of Deputies.

NEW GOVERNMENT IN BANGLADESH

Dacca. President Abdus Sattar, of Bangladesh, elected in the recent general election, has announced the country's new government. Shah Azizur Rahman,

M. Shamsul Haq and M. Saifur Rahman will continue respectively as prime minister, foreign minister and finance minister. The new cabinet recently took an oath of office.

DIFFERENCES WITHIN THE EEC

London. "The Times" has described the EEC Summit which has just ended in London, as a "failure".

Efforts by Britain and the FRG to have their contributions to the EEC budget cut have come up against stiff opposition from other EEC countries. Britain has also failed to reduce payments from the EEC budget for the common agricultural policy, a proposal which is opposed by France and Italy, the main agricultural producers in the Community.

"The Daily Telegraph" confirms that the problems which faced the Community before the London Summit remain unresolved, and that there is no hope that they will be settled in the near future.

PENTAGON'S GROWING APPETITES

Tokyo. The Pentagon has demanded that Japan's National Defense Agency should make available the latest Japanese military technology to the USAF. General O. Natsuyama, chief of staff of the "self-defense" Air Force, told a press conference here that the US Department of Defense made this demand during his recent visit to the USA. According to him, the American general had talked with pointed out that the US Air Force wished to get Japanese communication and electronic computer systems.

YIELDING TO THE CONSERVATIVES

Ottawa. The federal government of Canada, led by the Liberal Party, has presented a new draft constitution for approval by parliament. The proposed constitution is to replace the British North America Act imposed on Canada, in 1867, by Britain. Unlike the first draft also drawn up by the Liberals, the new bill contains a number of concessions to conservatively-minded elements in the country.

For instance, it makes no mention of the rights of indigenous Canadians — the Indians, the Eskimos and the half-breeds — with a population exceeding one million. The clause concerning equality between men and women is also omitted from the new version of the draft.

FRANCE SETS ITS SIGHTS ON NEUTRON BOMB

Athens. France will continue to develop neutron weapons, Ch. Hernu, French Minister of Defense, said in a Greek TV interview. However, the Minister added, the decision on using such weapons in case of military conflict is a political one and no such decision has as yet been taken.

Hernu sought to justify his position by alleging that neutron weapons help maintain the balance of forces essential for peace.

MORE MANOEUVRES

Kuwait. It has been announced in Oman that on December 6-7 military manoeuvres will be held on the territory of the sultanate, with troops of the American rapid deployment force and British army units taking part alongside the Omani army.

More than a thousand soldiers and officers will land from ships belonging to the American Navy. Air cover for the landing operations will be provided by British Royal Air Force planes.



The US public opposes military economic aid to the terrorist junta in El Salvador and voices solidarity with the people of that country against the anti-popular regime. In the photo: members of the committee of solidarity with El Salvador circulate materials in Detroit on the atrocities committed by the military junta.

FACTS AND EVENTS

① Egypt has a population of 44 million people, an increase of 1.2 million over the past ten months.

② Several more gangs have been routed by the security forces of Afghanistan supported by the population in the provinces of Herat, Balkh, Kunduz, Baghlan, Bamian and Badakhshan. The gangs terrorized and robbed the local people, seized their cattle and interrupted communication.

③ The French Defence Minister Charles Hernu is to visit Cairo late in December to discuss the sale of weapons, including Mirage fighters, to Egypt.

PEOPLE

Former US Secretary of State, Henry Kissinger, had a bad cold and a sore throat when he gave during his tour of Brazil.

He left the building to angry shouts of "Yankee go home!" The protest was mounted by students at the University where the lecture had taken place. They were indignant at the 15,000 dollars which Kissinger had received in lecture fees at a time when the colleges and universities of Brazil are suffering from financial difficulties.

NATIONALIZATION IN IRAN

Teheran. The Iranian parliament has approved a government bill to nationalize foreign trade. Details are to be worked out by a special parliamentary committee. The implementation of the plan to nationalize foreign trade will enable the government to take under its control the export and import operations of large Iranian traders having direct links with foreign trading firms.

MONTH OF FRIENDSHIP IN DELHI

Delhi. A month of Indo-Soviet friendship has begun in India. A year ago, Leonid Brezhnev and Indira Gandhi signed historical documents on the further development of close friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the two countries.

The Friends of the Soviet

Londoners sit tight

London. According to statistics one out of four Londoners stays at home in the evening fearing to venture out of doors. Fear also keeps 57 per cent of Londoners out of the Tube at

CAR OF 21st CENTURY

Mercedes-Benz has created a prototype of the 21st-century car. Provided with a mini-computer which controls the work of all systems and units, the car will be safe and easy to drive. A mini-radar ensures that it keeps a safe distance from other vehicles on the roads. The brakes are supplied with an automatic interlock-free system. Thanks to its adjustable engine, the new Mercedes-Benz is economical on fuel. Depending on driving conditions, it can be switched to either a six or eight cylinder configuration, or onto a gas turbine — if it is moving very slowly. It consumes 9.8 to 10.8 litres of fuel depending on conditions. At a speed of 120 km/h it consumes 6.7 to 6.8 litres of fuel per 100 km. At a speed of 90 km/h — 5.5-7.2 litres of fuel.

BATHYSCAPHE IN FRANCE

French engineers have built a new bathyscaphe, the Epaulard, for exploratory work deep below the surface of seas and oceans. Four metres long and two metres high, it weighs 2.9 tonnes. The Epaulard can be based on any boat. A crane

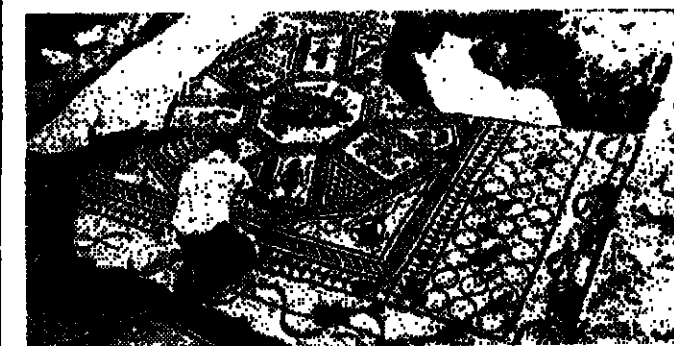
can hoist it on board or lower it underwater. It can be submerged to depths of thousands of metres. It travels only several metres above the seabed, along a pre-set route, transmitting to the base vessel information on its position, course, and depth. Depending on its height above the bed (five to eight metres) it takes pictures at frequent intervals. Once the job on hand has been completed, it drops ballast on command from the base vessel and reemerges on the surface.

PILLS IN CAPSULES

The pharmaceutical factory in Sofia, Bulgaria, has started production of aspirin encapsulated in ethylcellulose.

The capsule prevents the salicylic acid from sticking to the lining of the stomach and damaging it, whereas ethylcellulose swells and admits both water and gastric juice, which dissolve the aspirin. The latter leaves the capsule in the form of solution, penetrates the stomach, intestine and blood.

Studies have shown that a rheumatic patient, for instance, can take between 10 and 12 capsules of aspirin a day for a long time without fear of damaging the lining of the stomach.



An old mosaic of great interest to archaeologists has been found in Cordoba, Spain.

OF INTEREST

Sherlock Holmes' waistcoat

An old waistcoat, said to have belonged to Sherlock Holmes, was sold recently at Sotheby's, the London auctioneers, for 300 pound sterling. The same waistcoat was worn in a film about the famous detective by actor Sidney Poitier, who played the role of Sherlock Holmes.

3,000 year old tree

A "king" ginkgo tree growing on Puli mountain, in the Chinese province of Shandong, is 20 metres high and has a trunk of 18 metres in circumference.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

PLACE OF TAIWAN IN U.S.-CHINA STRATEGY

Practice showed that the Peking rulers are stirring up passions concerning the Taiwan problem when this suits them while at other moments they quietly agree to compromise and sacrifice national interests for the sake of the so-called "strategic partnership", writes in PRAVDA Vsevolod Orzhnikov.

The Chinese leaders, particularly Deng Xiaoping and his supporters, who are regarded as the "US lobby in Peking", have to manoeuvre to justify somehow the unenviable role of a "junior partner" that has been assigned to China by US strategists. This, apparently, made the Chinese leaders ponder on what are the results for China of the so-called "strategic partnership" between Washington and Peking, which, specifically, considerably violates China's prestige in developing countries.

The hopes of the Peking leaders that the strategic partnership along the road of anti-Sovietism will force to the background the unresolved problems of bilateral relations have not come true. Washington behaves in a different way. It is clearly striving to emphasize the aspects of the Chinese-US deal on the Taiwan problem that are insulting for Peking and is trying to use the concessions it has achieved as a lever for putting pressure on China.

CONCERN FOR MANKIND'S FUTURE

The usefulness of the present-day military danger is linked not only with the existence of imperialism, for which war is quite a normal form of activity, but primarily with the further deepening of the general crisis, starts to be regarded by some leaders of the imperialist world as almost the only way to salvage the obsolescent system, writes Valdim Zagladin in an article in the journal WORLD ECONOMICS AND INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS.

The journal points out that the expanded military programme, which was formulated by President Reagan in the course of this year, has given rise to a new outbreak of criticism and apprehension on the part of a whole number of sober-minded bourgeois statesmen, scientists, both in the United States and elsewhere.

As long as certain imperialist circles favour the use of military power means and methods of international politics, the pressing demand remains to establish and maintain such a correlation of forces in the international arena that would guarantee success to the cause of peace.

THREAT TO CHAD

Konstantin Meretskov writes in SELSKAYA ZHIZN that the detachments of former Chadland Defence Minister Hissene Habre intruded Chad from Sudanese territory.

It, Habre receives weapons from Egypt and money from the USA. The United States has long been dreaming of trying hands on the natural wealth of Chad.

Washington, to cover up its claims, is conducting a double game around Chad. On the one hand, the USA through Egypt and Sudan is helping the troops of Hissene Habre and, on the other, does not lose an opportunity to directly interfere in the affairs of that country.

US interference in a solution to the Chadian problem, solution which must be found by the Africans themselves, is leading to the emergence of a new seat of tension in the very centre of the continent and poses a threat to the security and territorial integrity of Chad and other neighbouring countries, the author sums up.

ANTI-CUBAN PLANS

The NEW TIMES weekly writes that the US ruling circles are studying plans of action against Cuba. Their formulation was conducted by an "interdisciplinary group" consisting of intelligence and counterintelligence experts, specialists in military operations, specialists on hiring mercenaries and on political and legal matters. The Santa Fe group comprising the retired military connected with the Inter-American Security Council, has made their contribution to the preparation of anti-Cuban actions.

The plans, the weekly points out, call for intensified espionage and increased aid to Cuban counterrevolutionaries, tightening up of the economic blockade, and stepped-up psychological warfare through the creation of subversive radio stations. Among the planned purely military measures are a sea blockade, provocations against Cuban armed forces in Cuba's territorial waters, and mining of Cuban ports. There was also mention of possible bombardments of military facilities and even an invasion of the island.

Its uniqueness consists, however, not in its age, but in its age — it is 3,000 years old. Despite its "advanced" years the tree continues to bear fruit.

A manual of swear words

A "unique" periodical, "The International Review of Verbal Aggression", has been published in Britain. The first issue contained a number of articles and essays, for instance, there is a paper by Prof. Altman on "Verbal Assault in Ancient Ireland". Another detailed article is devoted to "swear words uttered at football and boxing matches".



One of the world's great philological rarities, the legendary "Livingstone Letter" is for sale at Edgar Marmann's, the Hamburg auctioneers, the FRG. It has been valued at two million German marks.

VIEWPOINT

Vladimir ALYOSHIN

IMPORTANT BANGKOK DIALOGUE

A new stage has been initiated in relations between Laos and Thailand. Thus spoke P. Sipaseuth, Vice-Prime Minister and Foreign Minister of the Lao People's Democratic Republic, discussing the results of his recent visit to Bangkok.

There are firm grounds for this conclusion. It was confirmed, among other things, by the constructive nature of the negotiations which P. Sipaseuth held with the Thai Foreign Minister, S. Samsulha, and by their common expressed opinion on the need for bilateral relations to be based on trust and mutual understanding. The two leaders not only spoke about good-neighbourliness, but also took specific steps in this direction. They reached an agreement on the through traffic of goods for Laos through Thai territory, on new trading points to be opened along their joint border, and joint efforts to turn

Thai-Lao border, including the common stretches of the Mekong River, into a border of peace and friendship. The two sides also declared that more effective cooperation was needed within the Mekong Committee.

Goodwill and the Laos' desire to achieve better relations with Thailand are reflected in P. Sipaseuth's declaration that his country is at any moment ready to receive those Laotians who desire to return to their native land, and that it will continue negotiations with Thai authorities on repatriation issues. These negotiations go beyond the confines of bilateral relations and are of value for the entire region. Some of the topics discussed have relevance for the whole South-West Asia. First and foremost, in the relaxation of tension and the strengthening of peace and security for the states in the area.

Some differences still remain,

notably the situation involving the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Yet, the very holding of an exchange of views on these matters between the foreign ministers of both countries is an important step towards removing the burden of alienation and differences. The talks have also shown that there is a growing awareness in ASEAN countries that it is impossible to solve the region's problems without the Indo-Chinese countries, and that a need exists for joint effort.

The task of bringing the situation in South-East Asia back to normal is all the more urgent in view of the existence of forces which regard the fanning of suspicions and hostility between peoples as a convenient means of achieving their expansionist goals.

The cooperation and good-neighbourliness in relations between the countries in South-

East Asia, as well as their desire for peace and stability as an objective unifying factor is in stark contradiction to the plans of Washington and Peking. This has been proved by America's and China's attempts to bring about a confrontation between the ASEAN countries and the Indo-Chinese peoples. Efforts by Peking to prevent a dialogue between these two groups of nations, and the blunt political pressure brought to bear on the ASEAN governments are part and parcel of this subversive policy. Without confining themselves to pressure from outside, the strategists in Peking are acting through "the back door", so to speak. Weapons are provided for Pao Pao gang hiding in the jungles of Thailand. These, in effect, are pro-Chinese troops operating in South-East Asia. Their main task is to subvert the process of good-neighbourliness being set up in South-East Asia.

Yet, not everything goes as has been planned in Zhongnanhai. It is increasingly realized in the ASEAN countries that the road onto which Peking is trying to push South-East Asia is a dead-end. That is why there is growing a tendency in these states towards a peaceful solution of the controversial issues in the political life of the region. P. Sipaseuth's talks in Bangkok are a graphic illustration of this.

Round the Soviet Union

● **HIUMAA**, THE SECOND LARGEST ISLAND IN THE MOONSUND ARCHIPELAGO AND ABOUT 400 SURROUNDING ISLANDS AND REEFS HAVE BEEN TAKEN UNDER STATE PROTECTION IN ESTONIA. The new reserve is over a thousand square kilometres in area. The islands provide a habitat for numerous birds, and the rich local flora contains some very rare species of plants. By the end of the current five-year plan, one-tenth of Estonian territory will have been turned into reserves.

● AN EXHIBITION OF ENGLISH BOOKS HAS OPENED AT THE MYASHNIKOV LIBRARY IN THE ARMENIAN CAPITAL OF YEREVAN. It has been organized under the auspices of the British Council and the USSR State Committee for Publishing, Printing and Book Distribution within the framework of the inter-governmental agreement on cultural cooperation. On display are 350 books on ballet, dance, cinema, television, opera, theatre, circus, modern drama, and the skills of directors and actors. There is a particularly wide section of books dedicated to the Russian ballerina Anna Pavlova.

● A CRANE-BUILDING WORKS HAS BECOME THE MOST NOISELESS INDUSTRIAL ENTERPRISE AT RUSTAVI, GEORGIA, after an acoustic overhaul was completed there at scientists' recommendations. The forging and stamping of metal there have given way to deep pressing. The walls of the shops are now faced with sound-proof materials, and of industrial enterprises, and streets in Rustavi have noise charts. They help elaborate a comprehensive plan for fighting noise in the town. Blocs of flats and public buildings are built in places separated from factories by green zones. Similar acoustic reconstruction has begun in many towns' plants.

FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

DEVELOPMENT OF THE FAR EAST

Up to five per cent of the entire amount of capital investments in the Soviet national economy are channelled into the Soviet Far East. Academician Nikolai Shiba writes in the journal *PLANOVOYE KHOZ'YAYSTVO*.

Non-ferrous metallurgy, petroleum refining, timber, wood working, pulp-and-paper industries and fisheries are developing here at a rapid pace. The output of soy beans, rice and other agricultural products is growing.

The use of natural resources of the region in the national economy is a major factor ensuring a steady development of the entire national economic mechanism. For example, sea shipping here accounts for up to 15 per cent of the total cargo turnover in sea transportation in the Soviet Union.

Drilling operations have begun in the shelf of the island of Sakhalin. The first drill holes yielded oil. A 2,000-kilometre spur of the Baikal-Amur Railway (its total length is 3,145 km) will pass through the territory of the Far Eastern Economic region. Traffic has already begun on a number of sections of the railway linking underdeveloped regions with the existing industrial centres.

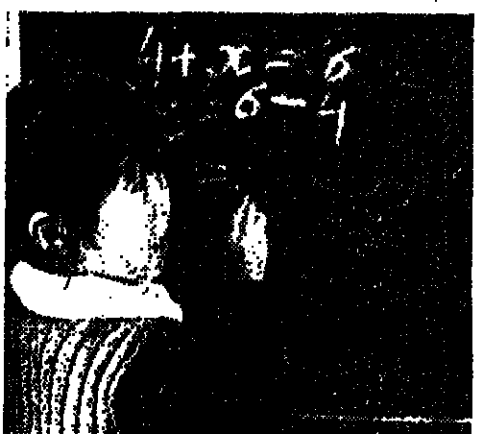
LET THE SEA BE CLEAN AND PURE

The problem of preserving the aquatic medium in the seas has been attracting researchers for a relatively short time. Writes in *KOMMUNISTSKAYA PRAVDA* Maria Nesterova, a researcher in the ways and methods to combat oil pollution of the seas and oceans. The most important task now is to protect the seas from the

TO WORK IN THE TUNDRA

Reindeer breeding provides a traditional livelihood for 20 peoples and nationalities living in the North of the Soviet Union. The reindeer is indispensable in the North: it supplies meat containing a high percentage of calories, simple and reliable transport, practical and warm clothing, panicle-precious life-giving medicine, and exquisite souvenirs. Reindeer breeding provides the basis for all other traditional occupations in this part of the world—hunting, fishing and animal husbandry.

The collective and Soviet farms in the North are large specialized economies. Each has an average of 12 thousand reindeer, and one-third has between 15 and 40 thousand reindeer each. Today, only the herders travel with the reindeer.



Many of them use small helicopters, snowmobiles and manoeuvrable cross-country vehicles instead of sledges and are equipped with mobile radio stations.

Their families live in places such as the Yessel settlement, beyond the Polar Circle, 700 kilometres from the district centre. Everything the villagers need is brought here by plane. Yessel is a base for both reindeer-breeder and hunters who are after blue musk, snow foxes, raccoons, squirrels, and sables. The animal farm in the village breeds snow foxes. Yet, the farm's major source of wealth is its herd of 12 thousand reindeer.

A plane lands at the settlement. A maths class in progress at the local boarding-school for the children of tundra workers. A reindeer herd in the tundra.



RO-RO SHIPS FROM Leningrad

A series of the first ever Soviet ro-ro ships—specialized ships with horizontal cargo-handling facilities—have been launched in Leningrad.

These ships have proved their value on the job: they recoup their costs almost twice as quickly as conventional dry-cargo vessels. These "marine trucks" as they are sometimes called, dispense with the need for port cranes: containers are dispatched along special ramps into the holds. It is easy to find a berth for such ships in the most congested ports for they can be moored for cargo handling not only alongside but also from the bows, thus occupying the minimum of space.

The construction of these ships continues. A new model is now on the stocks at the Leningrad shipyards.

A PROJECT TO MAKE VLADIMIR MORE BEAUTIFUL

A comprehensive project to improve artistic and monumental-decorative look of the regional city of Vladimir has been submitted for public discussion at the Palace of Culture and Engineering and at the Architects Club, in this ancient Russian city.

This is the first large-scale project of the type in the country. A group of Moscow architects drew up a long-term programme of objectives designed for improvement work. Of important objects and units of municipal, district and local significance are included. The choice of decoration and the decorative theme decided on for a given sector or zone are stipulated in the master plan. This will rule out duplication of the architectural distribution of objects. The first part of the programme is due to be completed within the current decade.

hand, and things like philistinism or selfish gain seem unclear and disputable to anyone young. This is why so many young people are drawn to the theatre.

On the whole, scientists do not go to a play looking for problems. There are enough problems in their science. A plot full of suspense is more interesting. A look at the libraries of many scientists will show that they have plenty of books by Agatha Christie, Georges Simenon, and Conan-Doyle on their shelves. They turn to Joyce or Proust only in order that they may be able to say a couple of weighty words about them or to produce a good impression among their acquaintances.

COMPUTER MAKES OUT DIAGNOSIS

Doctors from the Ukrainian city of Zaporozhye have come up with an exciting idea of using a computer to make out diagnosis, writes the *IZVESTIA* newspaper.

The procedure is as follows. A patient sits in an armchair facing a screen, lighting up on which all questions normally asked by the therapist. Negative or affirmative answers are registered by a simple push of a button. The data are then fed into a computer and printed out on a sheet of paper. The machine gives its verdict on whether the patient needs to be seen by any one specialist or not. Significantly, the computer conclusions are still further verified as the patient takes all the types of ECG, which are momentarily processed by the computer and printed out on paper, later a micro-analyser takes his blood sample using 18 criteria. All these go to make a chart of the patient's condition, and ultimately each specialist gives his own conclusion on which the general conclusion is based.

Importantly, the paper stresses, technology does not substitute for the clinician, being only geared to quickly gathering objective data on the patient which would help the doctor assess his condition and opt for the kind of treatment he needs.

oil pollution. This pollution occurs mainly by oil-containing water being dumped overboard. It has been determined that nearly two million tonnes of oil a year are lost in the transportation of oil by tankers. Impressive though this figure is, scientists predict that it may rise up to six million tonnes a year.

The pollution of the ocean cannot but influence its physical, chemical and biological processes. The oil film on the surface of the sea disrupts the exchange in energy, warmth, moisture and gases between the ocean and the atmosphere.

Many organisms thrive on oil. Therefore, many countries are working towards "evacuating" them to purify the polluted waters.

SCIENTISTS GO TO THE THEATRE FOR ENTERTAINMENT

Taking part in the discussion in the *TEATR* magazine on the subject of mutual relations between theatre and spectator were both directors and theatre-goers. One of the latter is Alexander Kitagorodsky, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics.

Compared with the cinema and television the theatre has its own advantages, he writes. The TV and films are designed for millions of people in all age groups. People go to the theatre in search of urgent problems and expecting a dramatic solution.

Many spectators are attracted by the conventional language of the theatre which to them is closer than the traditional means of the disposal of television and cinema, which tend to be closer to life itself. It is quite possible that with time the surge of interest in theatre will diminish. After all, if you hear Chopin's music or see paintings by Rembrandt from morning till night, your liking for them will inevitably be dulled.

I know that young people love the theatre which they go to seeking answers to their questions. Problems of love, friendship, dedication to the cause of



Maths in pictures

Anatoly Fomenko, Doctor of Physics and Mathematics and Professor of Moscow University, is one of the authors of "Homotopic Topology", a book about a branch of math dealing with the invariable properties of objects which are being changed in shape. He has also drawn the pictures for the book. Whereas the specific mathematical concepts are unintelligible to the uninitiated, the black-and-white pictures portray a strange and mysterious world. Fomenko's drawings reflect quite concrete conceptions from the geometry of special spaces. In the photo: Anatoly Fomenko with his drawings reflect quite concrete conceptions from the cycle.

CONTAINERIZED TRANSPORTATION

Containerized transportation is widely used in the Soviet Union. Scores of Soviet container-ships are sailing on the seas and oceans.

Containerized transportation or, as the seamen say, the "door-to-door" delivery service, helps the national economy save considerable funds. Thus the transportation of one million tonnes of cargoes in containers saves an average of four million roubles, cuts delivery time 25-30 per cent and releases 1,500 stevedores for other jobs.

Millions of roubles had to be spent on reequipping ports for handling containerized cargoes. More modern container terminals have been built and are operating in Leningrad, L'vivsk, Vostochny and a number of other seaports of the country.

In the Soviet Union containerized transportation has been introduced not only in the sea transport but also on the railways and in motor transport. Ten years ago Soviet railwaymen opened a Trans-Siberian container line between the port of Nakhodka (the Far East) and Leningrad.

It should be pointed out that the Siberian container line is the shortest way for cargoes going from Asia to Europe and back. It is 13,000 kilometres long. The way from Europe to Asia via the Suez Canal is fifty per cent longer and round the Cape of Good Hope still longer.

Automated health care

The Zelenoe (Healthy) information system provides prompt aid at the Malyshev transport building plant's medical centre with a complete picture of the current state of health of 1,000 workers at a time. The Malyshev plant is the largest industrial enterprise in the city of Kharkov, the Ukraine.

Shop doctors fill in special cards with information on all cases of sick leave, taking into consideration age, the duration of illness, profession and other data. These are then processed by a computer. Specialists analyze the causes of illness and prescribe cures.

Such information systems are now being set up at other plants in Kharkov.

Science and technology

PEAT FOR LAND RECLAMATION

Latvian land reclaimers have begun to dry out bog land with the help of peat. Scientists have proposed that only the upper layer of the so-called sphagnum peat be used, whose filtering properties are no worse than those of synthetic materials.

Strips made of peat are attached to light polymer mesh. These filters, delivered to the reclamation projects in huge rolls, are put into place immediately after the drainers and are forthwith covered with soil.

The use of sphagnum peat results in great savings. Nearly 70 thousand hectares of swampy land are drained in Latvia at government expense.

HOUSE-WARMING PARTY OF STAR-GAZERS

A new building has gone up at the Khaba latitudinal observation station named after Ulugh Beg, the great Uzbek astronomer. By the use of stars its astronomical instruments will help determine with high accuracy the location of the earth poles.

This is one of the five observation stations in the world able to do vital work in geodesy, cartography, geophysics and cosmography. Scientists have been at work at the station for over 50 years now. The station's instruments probing every night into the depths of the starry ocean have helped astronomers discover 60 small planets.

A round-the-clock watch is kept on the sky. It is regulated by a clock, accurate to within a 10,000th of a second.

VIEWPOINT

SOME APPROACHES TO WATER CONSERVATION

Viktor STAROSTIN

The United Nations has declared the 80s to be the decade of water. Indeed, our planet's water problem has taken on gloomy colours. At the present time about 420 cubic kilometres of industrial and domestic waste are discharged each year into our sources of fresh water—rivers and lakes.

The present state of play with regard to the world's water supplies is as follows: despite our enormous resources of water, our supplies of pure fresh water are becoming less and less. In those regions where water has always been scarce, the problem is solved by desalinating sea water. Today there are 700 desalination plants on our planet producing about 500 million litres every twenty-four hours. However, in desalinated water is still an expensive process.

The Soviet Union has ample fresh water resources: according to some estimates, a quarter of the world's reserves. But they are extremely unevenly distributed. Only 2 per cent of our water resources are to be found in the south of our country, whereas the overmost northern and eastern parts have 80 per cent.

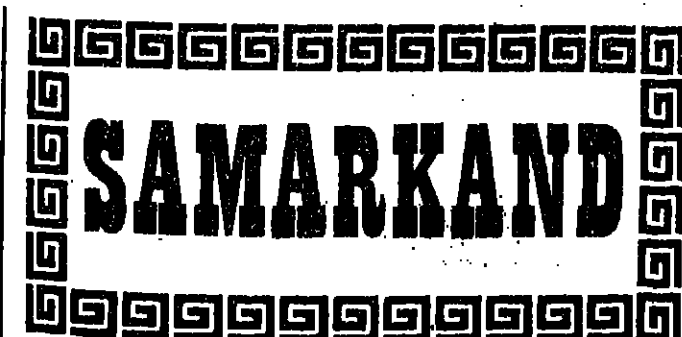
This inequity in the distribution of our water has necessitated expensive projects to transfer fresh water supplies to those regions badly in need of it. In those cases where it is impossible to transfer water, a more rational use is made of existing resources.

We have a developed network of canals in the Soviet Union, with a total length of 4 thousand kilometres; over 200 reservoirs have been built which help to maintain water levels in those rivers which suffer from intensive use of their water for industrial and domestic purposes. We are talking here, above all, about the Volga and the Dnieper, major rivers in the European part of this country.

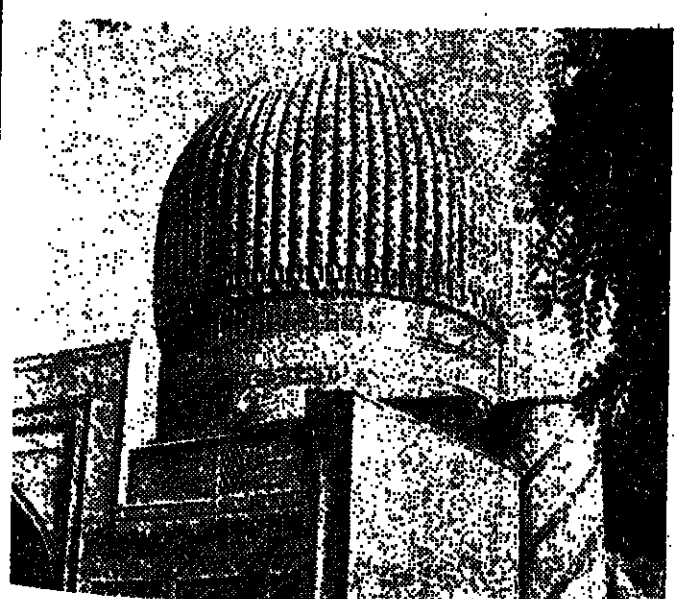
The great demand made on the waters of the Volga, for instance, will be solved by transferring to it part of the waters of our northern rivers. In Siberia, the 500 km Irtysh-Karaganda canal has solved many problems raised by the water shortage in this very dry region. Canals have helped eliminate the fresh water deficit in the Crimea, in the Donbas and Krivoi Rog. They have done a lot to quench the thirst of many of our Central Asian regions.

Specialists believe the best way of solving the problem is to adopt pollution-free (closed circuit) systems. Industries, making use of such systems, to all intents and purposes hold out no danger for fresh water sources. The introduction of these systems is being everywhere encouraged, though the cost is an insurmountable factor. The installation of a closed-circuit system at the Krivoi Rog metallurgical plant, for instance, cost the latter enterprise almost 100 million roubles. The system ensures that 99 per cent of the water can be reused, rather than being lost to the sea. The recycling of water has become a very important factor in the normal type of living built in towns and other settlements. In happy times in the Soviet Union, we have achieved, or come very close to achieving, an optimal balance in our use of water.

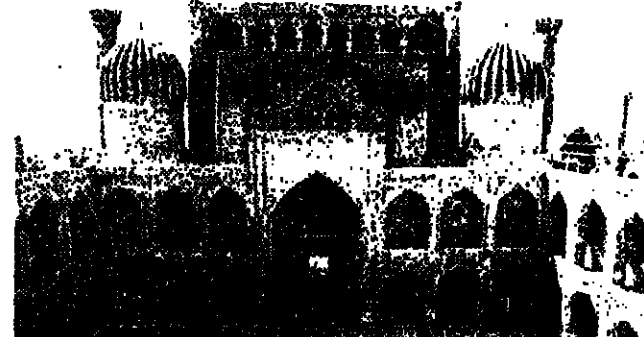
Places to visit



Madrasah Shih-Dor in Samarkand, wonderful monument of architecture of Central Asia.



Gur-Emir, one of the oldest monuments of Samarkand.



Madrasah Shih-Dor in Samarkand, wonderful monument of architecture of Central Asia.

It is hardly likely that Tamerlane who conquered half the world had conceived in mind when he began to build the city of Samarkand, which he wanted to outshine Baghdad, Cairo and Damascus. Yet, it was the victors to this city who were the first to spread the glory of the new Oriental capital throughout the world.

A Spanish Embassy, despatched early in the 15th century to the Asian ruler's court, saw a fantastic Arabian Night city. The blue tiled mosques and rectangular-shaped ponds of Samarkand, seen against the city's basic background colour of ochre-yellow, resemble pieces of sky thrown on the yellow soil. The pearl of Asia was set off by thirteen vast velvet-green gardens.

Tamerlane's successor Ulugh Beg built on no smaller scale than his cruel grandfather. This most remarkable of monarchs, an astronomer and a poet, turned Samarkand into a centre of Asian culture. The leading scientists whom he gathered round the Samarkand observatory, an object of his special pride, completed "The Book of Star Tables" which relates its value even today, in our space age.

Ulugh Beg was murdered by religious fanatics who destroyed the seven towers of the observatory, although they were unable to harm the very precise sextant, now in the British Museum. Tamerlane's descendants moved their capital to Bukhara, and following the coming of power, the money-changers, bullheads and Jewellers who transferred to the new capital, plundered what was left of it. Still, today, enhanced by buildings of rare beauty and harmony—the Gur-Emir Mausoleum, the Bibi-Khannym Mosque and Registan Square, enclosed by three rows of madrasahs.

ENTERTAINMENT

Theatre, Cinema and TV Stars

Viktor BARYKIN



Icarus, the hero of the ancient myth, Shakespeare's Macbeth, Treplev in Chekhov's "The Sea Gull"—not every actor can boast of having played such widely differing roles at the outset of his career. To this night he added Karenin, in Leo Tolstoy's "Anna Karenina", Khorud, the Indian, and Rzevsky, the Russian Hussar—in the past two seasons Viktor Barykin has danced all these parts on the stage of the Bolshoi.

Viktor is young. He was immediately noticed and people started waiting for his debut. An outsider might have got the impression that success was sudden and immediate. This was not the case. Having graduated from the Moscow Ballet School, Viktor Barykin was invited to join the Bolshoi corps de ballet in 1974. Here he went through all the usual stages, but was not lost in

the crowd of warriors, and ballroom guests. In his daily exercises at the bar he displayed excellent technique—from sweeping pirouettes to soaring, effortless leaps in the air. It seemed that his forte was classical ballet, and it is mainly in such roles that he dances today as a soloist. He is attracted by dynamic and complex characters, torn by contrasting passions. This is perhaps why, even in classical ballet, while appearing to possess all the necessary attributes for the part of the Prince in "Swan Lake", he dances the part of Rothbart, the evil genius. The latter is a theme which carries him through many roles. Very accurately and distinctly he speaks of the darker sides of human nature. See him dancing Macbeth or Jose, or even Treplev's solo before his suicide, and you will understand what I mean.

The fact that he started his career as Ivan in Rodion Shchedrin's ballet, "The Hump-Backed Horse", makes this all the more remarkable.

Today, there is no clear division between the characters portrayed by Barykin. They are both good and evil. While conveying a strong feeling of the period, with their victories and defeats, they are at the same time very modern.

Barykin himself believes that his most important accomplishment is his interpretation of the role of Macbeth in Vasilyev's ballet, to music by Kirill Molchanov. It was not easy to win recognition from the public and press, having such a predecessor as Vladimir Vasilyev. But the young dancer did not follow blindly in Vasilyev's footsteps. He emphasized Macbeth's youth and the tragic fate of a young warrior who accepts cruelty as a norm of life. After the murders he commits, tormented by fear of retribution, Macbeth seeks salvation in love. His adagio with Lady Macbeth is both ominous and slow. It is an anti-adagio for it speaks not of noble feelings, but of horror and hatred. Barykin's performance of this episode is an amazingly deep penetration into the essence of modern choreography, gravitating towards unity of plasticity and psychology.

Soon after Macbeth, Moscow audiences saw Barykin as Icarus, in Yuri Stoulsky's ballet of the same name. His Icarus is a genius, but a kind one. He shows mankind how to escape from their spiritual shackles.

Yevgeny GILOVANI

'RED BELLS'

(Continued from page 1)

in the Soviet Union, Mexico and Italy, as from next March.

Work on the second part continues, says noted Soviet director Sergei Bondarchuk. We have nearly completed shooting the scenes with American actress Sydney Rome who plays the part of Reed's wife Louise Bryant. Not only has she coped excellently with her role, but she has the makings of a great actress. Half of that part of the film dealing with the October revolution has been completed, Bondarchuk continues, and the closer we get to the end the harder we work. After all the revolution was the main event of the century and it must therefore be portrayed in a worthy and exciting manner. Bondarchuk describes his film as an epic. The second part will be released late next year.



Soviet director, Sergei Bondarchuk, American actress Sydney Rome, and Italian actor Franco Nero, who plays John Reed.

CHALIAPIN AS POET

Verses written by the great Russian singer Fyodor Chaliapin have been published in Moscow. The singer, who was born in the city of Kazan on the Volga in 1873 and died in Paris in 1938, toured many countries. He had a habit of writing out rough verses on the walls of his dressing rooms. Chaliapin's fans have preserved for posterity the verses the great man scrawled on the dressing room walls of the Bolshoi Theatre in Moscow and of the Met in New York. These verses have now been published in the fifth issue for 1981 of "Nauka i Zhizn" magazine, together with other verses and drawings by Chaliapin.

Theatre in the wild

Ranaz Chkhikvadze of the Shota Rustaveli Theatre, has been voted most popular actor by his admirers in the Telavi District of Georgia, which was recently the venue of a republican festival of classical drama featuring Shakespeare's "Richard III" with Chkhikvadze in the lead.

Meetings between artistic personalities and the public have become something of a tradition. Since the start of the current theatrical season, many thousands of country-folk have been to the theatre. Theatre festival, one of which is scheduled in a month's time in the Makharadze District of Georgia, play a large part in bringing the theatre within the reaches of rural inhabitants.

Disc anthology of Soviet music

The All-Union recording firm of Melodiya has launched an anthology of records entitled, "The Music of the Soviet Peoples". This is a unique release, said the firm's director-general Pyotr Shabanov. There is nothing resembling it in scope, or in artistic and scholarly value in the world. The anthology, to be completed by 1990, will represent the whole wide gamut of music in this country from that

of ancient Russian folklore to pieces by modern composers. Part One of the anthology, dedicated to Russian classical music, will consist of 550 records. The classical music of the other constituent republics will also be represented, while there will be a section of Soviet music, covering work by composers from constituent and autonomous republics, and the section, "The Musical Folklore of the USSR".

COMPETITION NAMES LAUREATES

A concert of the laureates rounded off the 6th nationwide cello competition in Tbilisi, the capital of Georgia. Young performers from all Union republics were taking part.

Even though the first prize was not awarded, says jury chairman Danil Shafan, it can be said that new talented performers

have emerged in big art. The second award went to Suren Bagratuni studying at the Yerevan conservatory, and the third prizes, to Varuzhan Vertikyan from Yerevan, Marina Tarasova and Levon Muradyan from Moscow. Robertas Urba from Vilnius and Yulia Pantelyak from Kiev received competition diplomas.

Bulgarian group plays fraternal melodies

Works by Bulgarian and Soviet composers, and the folk tunes of the two fraternal peoples were played at a recent performance in Odessa given by the Vladimir Mayakovsky youth group, from Bulgaria. The concert in the slater-city of the Bulgarian town or Varna, marks the start of this well-known group's tour of our country.

They have a large repertoire with them. Apart from music by modern Bulgarian composers, and vocal and choreographic folklore, also included are melodies and songs by Soviet composers.

In addition to Odessa, the group will give six further concerts in Khabarovsk and other Moldavian cities.



This drawing is done by the oldest master of folk decorative painting, Ukrainian artist Maria Naumchuk. Many of her works were bought by the Kiev State Museum of Folk Decorative Art, and feature in exhibitions of Ukrainian regional art collections.

WHAT'S ON!

December 1-4

THEATRES

Kremlin Palace of Congresses (Kremlin). Bolshoi Theatre performances: 2 — Puccini, "Madama Butterfly" (opera); Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq). 2 — Dargomyzhsky, "The Stone Guest" (opera); 3 — Prokofiev, "The Gambler" (opera); 4 — Khachaturian, "Spartacus" (ballet).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Pushkinskaya St). 2 — Tchaikovsky, "Eugene Onegin" (opera); 3 — Double-bill: Minkus, "Pequita"; Khachaturian, "Gayane" (ballet); 4 — Double-bill: Tchaikovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera); Tchaikovsky, "Francesca da Rimini" (ballet).

Operetta Theatre (6 Pushkinskaya St). 3 — Zhurbin, "Penslopa"; 4 — Ziv, "Monsieur Acton".

FILMS

Toheran-43 (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

A political thriller, featuring the events of today and

World War II, tells how a plot to kill the heads of three great powers was foiled. Cinema: "Kosmos" (100 Prospekt Mira), Metro VDNKHA. They Were Actors (Mosfilm Studios, USSR).

Based on documentary material, the film tells of the anti-fascist clandestine activity of a group of actors from the Simferopol Theatre, in the Crimea. Cinema: "Zvyozdny" (14 Prospekt Vernadskogo), Metro Prospekt Vernadskogo.

CONCERT HALLS

Central Concert Hall (1 Moskva Embankment, at the Rosslyn Hotel). 2, 3, 4 — "My Gold Moscow", a variety performance, marking the 40th anniversary of the Great Victory over the fascists outside Moscow.

Variety Theatre (20/2 Beresnevskaya Embankment). 1, 2, 3 — "A Singer's Monologue", with Alla Pugachova, accompanied by the Retsept pop group. 4 — "Moscow is Behind Us", a theatrical variety performance.

BUSINESS

CLOSE CREATIVE LINKS

Balkanton products enjoy a wide popularity in the Soviet Union, which bought 1,200 records in the last year alone, among them albums of Nikolay Gyorov, Lili Ivanova, Emil Dimitrov and many other singers.

We not only export our products to the Soviet Union but also introduce Bulgarian music lovers to the latest recordings by Soviet recording firms, says Balkanton director-general, composer Alexander Yotsov. We get much help in this respect from the Melodiya company of Moscow, with which we maintain most close creative and production relations. In a long-standing tradition we jointly release albums in the series "The Soviet State in Songs by Soviet Composers"—Melodiya produces the records while we manufacture the sleeves for them.

Siemens of West Berlin shows consumer goods

Siemens of West Berlin has, via V/O Vneshtorgreklama, arranged a display of its household electric appliances and consumer electronics.

The display is meant to show to Soviet experts the level and quality of our products, Ruppert Leister, of Siemens, said to an "NNI" correspondent. The response to our display from Soviet industry and trade experts allow us to believe the show to be a success, he added.

BOOK FAIR

An international fair of books for children and young people has opened in Mexico City. Taking part are 120 publishing houses, book firms and companies from 25 countries.

The USSR is represented by V/O Mezhdunarodnaya Kniga which has brought over 500 titles of books in Russian, Spanish, English and French put out by the Progress, Detakhsa Literatura and Matyshevskaya publishers, and the Ukrainian and Byelorussian publishing houses.

EXPERIENCE MUST BE SHARED

It has become a tradition to hold national days at international shows. Such a day was arranged by French firms and associations at the exhibition of equipment and processes in microbiological production — Mikrobioprom 81, in Moscow. The French is the second largest display. 22 firms demonstrate their achievements. Among them are such big associations as Comel, Soices and others. The firm Soices showed its developments in gene engineering, equipment for fermentation. Speaking to journalists, Economic Minister and Trade Councillor at the French Embassy in Moscow, Mr George, stressed that such a wide attendance of the exhibition by French firms is indicative of the big interest shown by French specialists in cooperation with their Soviet colleagues. The experience of microbiological research in the USSR and successes of research in France can give good results in the future.

I must say, he further pointed out, that cooperation of scientists and specialists from the two countries has born fruit already. The USSR is well familiar with equipment delivered for microbiological production from France by the firms Gileon, TBT and others. The scientists of both countries are conducting exciting joint research.



The Alfa-Laval (Sweden) stand at the Mikrobioprom-81 exhibition.

CHEMISTRY FOR AGRICULTURE

The Finnish firm Farmos-Yhtymä has held an exhibition in Moscow of specimens of household chemicals for agriculture and cattle-breeding. The exhibits featured detergents, chemicals for cleaning plates and dishes, windows, and other household goods, as well as

means of personal hygiene. As well, it showed specimens of special feeders and preparations for animals, and conservants for preservation of green fodder and liquid fertilizer.

Lately the firm has considerably stepped up exports of these goods to the Soviet Union.

Contacts and contracts

© The CMEA Standing Commission on Oil and Gas Industry has recently met in Opole, in Yugoslavia, to discuss stepping up cooperation in prospecting for oil and gas, including on the sea shelf, formulating comprehensive cooperation programmes along the "science-technology—production-sales" lines, using the existing and newly de-

veloped capacities in the CMEA countries for processing oil to more fully meet their requirements in petrochemical products.

© In Rome, the 12th meeting has been held of the Joint Commission on Scientific and Technical Cooperation between the USSR Committee on Science and Technology and the Montedison chemical concern. The two sides have discussed the prospects for cooperation in the production of pesticides, thermoplastics, and installations for the production of linear polyethene of low sur-

face and propylene. Particular attention was given to the exchange of experience in the application of plastics in motor manufacture and in agriculture.

© In Moscow, USSR Minister of Foreign Trade M. Patolichev met Bulgarian Foreign Trade Minister H. Khristov, Hungarian Foreign Trade Minister P. Vezess, and Polish Foreign Trade Minister T. Mastorowicz. They discussed continued development of trade and economic links between the USSR and their countries.

MOSCOW MEETING: RESULTS AND IMPRESSIONS

Significance of this new deal, Mikko Novitsky, managing director of Finnavia, told an "NNI" correspondent the following. This agreement opens a new page in our joint work. In-tourist and Finnavia will join forces and receive tourists in Finland and the USSR from third countries, mainly from Scandinavia and the FRG.

Among Western countries, Finland has the largest volume of tourist exchange with the Soviet Union, and over the past few years, Finnavia has become Finland's largest partner. Zdzislaw Zdzinski, director-general of Balkanair, is very pleased with his trip to Moscow. He said that the conference has yielded greater results than he had even expected. Delegates not only discussed their further cooperation, but also had the opportunity of settling up new contacts between themselves. Balkanair representatives have had useful discussions with the heads of tourist agencies from the United States, Japan, Canada, Finland and some other countries.

The deteriorating world situation is having a considerable negative effect on international tourist exchange. Therefore, everyone welcomed Intourist's initiative in holding conference in Moscow, and the Bulgarian delegates.

Many delegates also noted a positive factor (the advance of state-of-the-art) new tourist agencies into the Soviet tourist market.